

TUTION,
AND WEEKLY
GEORGIA.

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E containing important news
of the country.

ers and telegrams, and make all
able to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

GA., DECEMBER 17, 1882.

Service bureau report indicates
Atlantic and Gulf states, slight-
weather, northwest to south-
stationary or higher barometer.

icans have decided to press the
bill to a vote, and they have also
to admit Dakota as a state. The
will make a mistake if they antag-
honest effort to reform the civil
ut they should keep Dakota out
officially ascertained that she has
to outlive her to a member of
representatives.

ample of the Talbotton New Era,
the results of the farm, is worthy
by the country press generally.
ue, are noted several additional
what may be accomplished by
ous husbandman. One farmer
ry acres one thousand bushels of
ther with one mule made ten
otton, two hundred bushels of corn,
shels of wheat, and other produce;
another with five mules made fifty
of cotton, seven hundred bushels of
and one hundred and fifty bushels of

gold wave that covers the south is a
from the inhospitable regions north
Minnesota. It spread over Dakota and
nesota on Thursday, the mercury falling
some places twenty-five degrees below
It is a wave of swiftness, for on Friday
it had reached Atlanta, and this
ing doubtless its biting effects are felt in
of flowers and oranges. What the
needs just now is a quarantine that will
ish a cordon against waves of this
a declaration of war against
a would be effectual, our voice is for

STMAS WEEK AND CHRISTMAS
TRADE.

THE CONSTITUTION expands this morning,
every good man's heart should expand, at
approach of the Christmas season. It
doubled its size that it might carry the
age of cheer from the stores and shops
houses of the people, and still it finds
time insufficient. Nearly 70 columns
96 columns that make up to-day's
news have been demanded by our sub-
scribers, leaving us but scanty space
news and gossip of the day.

outlook is that the Christmas season
be a hearty and enjoyable one. The
have never been as bright and attrac-
the stocks, whether of toys, books,
bric-a-brac, house-furnishing or artistic goods,
s, groceries or Christmas cheer, have
been so full and varied. In every
of goods there has been a remarkable
ance in quality and range of what is
ed, while prices are not as high as a few
ago.

the people of the state have not been so
perous in twenty years as they are to-day.
crops have been abundant, trade has
a brisk, labor has commanded steady
and liberal pay, and there is less of
ress or suffering, outside the circle of ab-
olute pauperdom, than the younger men
generation have ever seen, perhaps. Ev-
body feels genial and liberal, under the
lly impulses of the coming festival of
ristendom, and the coming week will
doubtless be a happy and brisk one with
only the buyers, but especially with those
are bought from and those who are
ught for.

GOOD BEEF FOR ATLANTA.

For years the beef of Atlanta has been its
approach. It has been almost impossible to
procure a fine steak or roast in our markets.
ith no ranges near the city on which cattle
are fattened for our use, our local supply
has been casual and unsatisfactory. The fin-
cattle raised in Tennessee and Kentucky
generally gone to Cincinnati and Chic-
because those cities paid better prices than
would offer. Consequently our beef
has been poor, and our house-
holders have avoided it when possible.
last relief is in sight. The shipment of
cago beef in refrigerator cars has been
continued. The first experiment has been
successful. The beef is much the best ever
ed for sale here, and is really as fine as
best of Fulton market beef. The first
load was promptly sold, and a new ship-
ment has been ordered. It now rests with
people to say whether they will have the
best of beef in the future, or the poor beef
that has been the discomfort of their lives in
past. If they will insist on having noth-
but first-class steaks and roasts, they will
it. If one butcher will not furnish it,
another butcher will.

We do not overestimate the importance of
the refrigerator car movement. It means a
deal to our people. It means, in the
place, that they can have as the basis of
housekeeping what ought to be the
of all housekeeping, good roasts and
steaks. Once established western beef in this
city, though steers that are
poor, they will no longer be
us cattle on
must

our fruit and truck next spring and summer.
Cars that get return freight can be furnished
cheaper than those that haul freight one way
only. If the meat trade will bring a refriger-
ator car to this point, it can go back dur-
ing the whole fruit and truck season packed
with fruit. One Tiffany car a day, at the At-
lanta depot waiting for return freight, last
season would have saved our peach-growers
thousands of dollars. We will have them
next season if we only insist on good beef,
and if one butcher don't furnish it look up
one that does.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FIFTY YEARS.

On the twelfth day of December, 1832, Mr.
Gladstone was first returned to parliament.
He filled the public eye almost from the out-
set, and the British journals in reviewing his
fifty full years in parliament and cabinet do
not hesitate to say that to no man of this
century has fallen heavier responsibilities or
higher achievements. He began life as a Tory,
his patron being the duke of Newcastle; but
each year loosened the ties that bound him to
the non-progressive party. He gradually
passed from Toryism to liberalism, and when
Peel died he supported Palmerston, and when
that wily statesman died he succeeded to the
liberal leadership in the house of com-
mons. His advance in liberal ideas
was then quickened, and so was his power
over the country. He had long been recog-
nized as a great authority in financial affairs
and especially in the preparation and de-
fense of budgets, but after Lord Palmerston's
death he became the chief force in English
politics, the acknowledged head of the liberal
party. His change in political views was at
no time sudden or illogical. He saw
clearly the altered needs and circumstances
of the country, and to day the crown and the
privileged classes owe more to him than any
other man, more than they will ever admit;
for the reform measures that Mr. Gladstone
championed and carried through by the
weight of his extraordinary ability rendered
a revolution unnecessary if not impossi-
ble, they, in a word, preserved almost
intact the foremost features and
established interests of the kingdom.
His reforms came in time to prevent
organized revolution—most of them in com-
plete peace and without bloodshed. It was
he who disestablished and disendowed the
Irish church, who placed the tenure of Irish
land on an equitable footing, who brought
public education within the reach of the
humblest cottager, abolished purchase in the
army and extended the ballot, and he now
stands ready to begin the work of county re-
form, and to extend electoral rights to agri-
cultural laborers. He has, it is true, kept
England from becoming a republic, but he
has saved it from the troubles and waste of
life and property that attend violent revolu-
tions. It may be that he has outlived his
usefulness. It may be that England is ready
for such aggressive spirits as Sir Charles Dilke
or Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, but history will
not fail to say that England has been
blessed by the conservative liberalism of
Mr. Gladstone. He seems to have been
born to carry England through the transition
state. While he preserved the crown, he
gave the people broader liberty and additional
advantages and security. If bolder lead-
ers are to take the place of the grand old
man, his work will not be thereby discredited.
He has filled his place as no other English
statesman could have done, not even his early
master, Sir Robert Peel.

THE NEW ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

The anti-polygamy bill of the last congress
has fallen flat. The Mormons are as powerful
and defiant as ever, and have no difficulty in
filling the territorial offices with their own
members, or in controlling the territorial legis-
lature. The disfranchising feature of the
bill has completely broken down; and Sen-
ator Edmunds has proposed some amendments
that he hopes will give the measure some
strength. His new bill consists of three sec-
tions. The first provides that the first or law-
ful wife shall be a competent witness against
the polygamous husband. The second pro-
vides that personal service of a subpoena need
not precede the issuance of an attachment to
compel the attendance of the person named.
The third section does away with the statute
of limitations in a case of bigamy or poly-
gamy.

These are pretty severe provisions, but they
are plainly no severer than the case demands.
If polygamy is to be stamped out by legisla-
tion, if we are to fire at the latter day saints
statutes, instead of shells and solid shots,
the more vigor we put into the paper war-
fare, the better. We fear, however, that
even Senator Edmunds is losing faith in the
use of statutes in Utah, for he introduced
the new bill, not on his own responsibility,
but "by request." When a bill is intro-
duced in that way it is discredited at
once. But still we must either enact laws
against the Mormons, or dispatch battalions,
or admit that we have been joking about the
marital relations of the faithful. If we let
things stand as they are the Mormons will
claim that they have again vanquished the
United States, the inference being that the
God of battles sustains them. The problem
is a very serious one, and each year of delay in
dealing with it increases the difficulties that
will in the end be met and overcome. The
paper shots of congress have not accomplish-
ed anything, and probably will not.

A NEW ENGLAND INSTANCE?

Allusion has already been made in these
columns to the nature and extent of the
discussion aroused by Mr. Howell's latest novel,
"A Modern Instance," and to the fact that
this discussion has been increased and intensi-
fied by certain remarks which that gifted lit-
erary artist saw fit to make in regard to the
"confidential attitude" of Thackeray. With
respect to those remarks, it should be said
that they are more of a mystery now than ever,
since Mr. Howell, who is now in Switzer-
land, has written to a friend in England to
the effect that he has no recollection of saying
anything about either Thackeray or Dickens
in his sketch of Mr. Henry James, Jr., calcu-
lated to arouse discussion. This is not only
mysterious, but extraordinary, and is explain-
able only by the supposition that the James's
sketch was prepared hastily and without due
consideration.

However, it is of less interest than
as to the purport and inten-
tion of "A Modern Instance," which
has been the subject of

critics have been somewhat puzzled as to the
intention of the book, though most of them
are agreed that the characters are not worth
the art that has been expended upon them,
and that the effect of the novel is singularly
depressing. The exception is the book re-
viewer of Harper's Magazine. In the current
number of that monthly, the critic draws a
parallel between "A Modern Instance" and
Miss Woolson's "Anne," and concludes by
formulating the purpose of the former.

"Mr. Howell," says the Harper reviewer,
"makes his novel the vehicle of a pointed
satire against the methods of perverted Ameri-
can journalism, and of a powerful arraignment
of the evils of our divorce laws. In this
last aspect 'A Modern Instance' stands by
itself in contemporary literature as the
preacher of a new crusade of transcendent
importance to society and morals, and its
manly and courageous denunciation of a
shameful blot upon our social system, im-
pressively illustrated by a graphic imaginary
example drawn from real life, must exert a
wholesome influence upon thousands who
could be reached in no other way than through
the medium of a romance."

Now, this is something substantial in and
of itself, but what ground has the critic for
this formulation of purpose and result? The
satire upon perverted journalism and the
crusade against the evils of our divorce laws
were wholly lost upon the average reader
of "A Modern Instance." If the design of the
Harper critic, it would be one of the most re-
markable pieces of fiction ever written by an
American author; but it is just here the
failure occurs. After being tantalized and
teased with such wretched and unimportant
people as Bartley Hubbard and his wife, the
reader hopes to meet with some person or
other, great or humble, perfect or imperfect,
calculated to arouse his sympathies and his
emotions; he hopes to meet with a piece of
humanity in some shape that is in direct con-
trast with the vulgarly narrow lives of the
Hubbards; he hopes to find the book informed
with the large moral purposes which civiliza-
tion has made the background of human na-
ture, and which are definite parts of all
genuine histories of humanity.

There is an art of authorship which is nob-
ler, and higher, and more effective than lit-
erary art, but it is precisely this art which is
flouted by Mr. Howell and others of the
James school. Their skill is great, their style
is the very essence of perfection, their humor
is pleasing, their knowledge of all the little
superficialities of character is amazing; but
their books are not vital. The Harper critic
turns a handsome paragraph in the extract
we have given, but there is no basis for the
judgment which he has rendered. The satire
against the methods of perverted Ameri-
can journalism is conspicuously absent.
There is a managing editor more vulgarly nar-
row-minded than even Bartley Hubbard, and
he allows himself to be intimidated, and
brow-beaten by a reporter; but is he a typi-
cal managing editor? If so, are Bartley Hub-
bard and his wife typical New Englanders?
Hubbard prints some facts which he has ob-
tained from a Maine lumberman without ob-
taining the permission of the latter. These
facts are of no importance to anybody, so far
as appears, but are we to understand that
their publication is an offense against moral-
ity?

As for the "crusade" against the evils of
our divorce laws, there is not a hint of it
from the beginning to the end of the book.
There are a few impartial observations on
the subject, but no discussion of any
importance and no conclusions. In point of
fact, the whole purpose of the novel seems to
be to show that while Hubbard ought not to
be allowed to get a divorce his wife is en-
titled to that species of relief. Mr. How-
ells is not a monster, and it is to be pre-
sumed, therefore, that he is in no way in
any law calculated to compel Marcia Hub-
bard to live with such a creature as her
husband.

There is one fact, or group of facts, which
all the critics have passed over in silence.
Human life and character are moulded and
developed by the people—the society—the
civilization—by which they are surrounded.
These are the inevitable products of their own
particular environment. This being so, what
relations do Bartley and Marcia Hubbard
bear to New England civilization? To dis-
pose of such troublesome questions is the ob-
ject of that higher art of authorship to which
we have alluded; but Mr. Howell has ig-
nored it. He has left us to our surmises,
and in the midst of them, we are not sure
whether his book ought to be rechristened
"A Modern New England Instance."

MR. JOHN H. INMAN.

His Trip Through the South—What It Means
and What Will Come of It.

"You watch John Inman's movements," said a
leading citizen yesterday. "He's on some big
trade in this section."

"How do you know?"

"What else is he doing rushing through the
south, while the busiest part of the season is on
his side, and he is needed at New York. You'll hear
from him soon."

Great interest has been felt in Mr. Inman's trip.
It is not too much to say that no man in New York
could bring so much confidence and put so much
spirit into any enterprise he endorsed as could Mr.
Inman. Our people bank on his judgment un-
qualifiably, and his prestige is very great. It is not
removable, however.

He is himself worth anywhere from two and a
half millions to five millions. He is the leading
member of a firm that represents from five to eight
millions. He is director in the Fourth national
bank, and has the perfect confidence of leading
capitalists in New York. He can command
literally any money he may want. In Atlanta his
connections are fine. His brothers are at the head
of the largest cotton and guano firms, cotton fac-
tories and compresses, and their indorsement of a
scheme will command any amount of local sub-
scriptions. In Nashville he is quite as strong as in
Georgia, and in every southern city could com-
mand a large clientele of capitalists. Mr. Inman
is young, active, clear headed, and believes in
southern investments. He cleared three quarters
of a million for himself and friends in the purchase
and development of the Sewanee coal and iron
mines two years ago, and has made several suc-
cessful trades of large scope.

It is natural, therefore, that his movements should
be watched with interest and that our people
should be anxious to have him take hold here.
His brothers presented a company that bought the
Export Hotel, and have just been stocked

money. I was approached once by a man who
wanted me to look into some property near Pitts-
burg. I declined, saying that I knew of fifty enter-
prises in the south awaiting capital that would pay
enormously when developed. They were lying idle
because there was no money in the south to develop
them. I knew that there was millions of capital in
Pittsburg and Philadelphia, waiting to take hold
of any enterprise that offered even 6 per cent. I
determined, therefore, to put my money in the sec-
tion where there was a lack of money and where
the margin of profit was greater."

Mr. Inman left on Friday for Birmingham, Col-
umbus, (Miss.) and Nashville, whence he will
go back to New York. He has spent several days
with Messrs. H. T. and S. M. Inman, looking over
the coal fields of Alabama along the line of the
Georgia Pacific, where the Atlanta Innans have
invested heavily lately. He declined to say what
his business was, except that he wished to look
over the country. A gentleman said, "I told him
I was ready to put \$25,000 in whatever he was going
to take hold of, but he simply said that if he made
up his mind to invest in anything, and his friends
didn't take all that he didn't want himself, he'd
let me know." We need just such a man as John
Inman in this section, and there are enterprises
that need him, and we hope he'll take hold in
earnest. He can inspire more confidence here, and
can get more money than any man in the country,
north or south.

OUR correspondent in the east, Mr. Logan, sends
us two interesting letters this morning, that treat
of two famous American industries. Every line
of them will be read with interest. The Waltham
watches are famous wherever the Anglo-Saxon
speech is used, and the Hallett & Davis musical in-
struments have carried the American flag further
than an army of conquest has carried it. The two
letters give bright pictures of what causes business
and energy can do, and will justify the pride of
every American.

It is understood that the administration will give
blackmailer Hubbard a private banquet. This is
should be. When a half dozen distinguished civil
service reformers meet there should at least be a
free lunch and a round of cocktails to give impor-
tance to the festivities.

If the small pox were a freight train obstructing
the Peters street crossing what in the name of good-
ness would our efficient city government do? The
very thought is sufficient to cause a cold chill to set
on its hind legs and walk up the spinal column of
the public.

SPENCER, who has been waiting around his old
home in New York state for a cue from the admin-
istration, has at last received it and promptly dis-
appeared. No doubt he carries with him a cipher
dispatch from the administration.

A REALLY honest republican finds himself in a
bad way. He is frowned on by the Giteau ad-
ministration, hated by the star-route thieves, and
suspected by the half-breeds. We have forgotten now
who the honest republican is.

If Santa Claus comes into Atlanta by the Sand-
town road, he will find himself delayed by freight
trains at the Peters street crossing. There can be
no Christmas fun for a city government that refuses
to do its duty.

The wise merchants who take time by the fore-
lock have already begun to hang up their stockings
in the advertising columns of The Constitution.
It is written in the books that these wise men shall
enjoy themselves.

It is generally thought that if the city council of
Atlanta will hang up its stockings it will get a
freight train in them. By all means let that ener-
getic and able body try the experiment.

This statement that "fencing is neglected at West
Point," shows that John Sherman ought to have a
situation there. John is a man, it will be remem-
bered, who never neglects his fences.

The bow-legged brakeman 1 with a red lantern is
altogether too much for our able council. It is ad-
mitted on all hands that the bow-legged brakeman
was a bad man before the war.

How many of the prosperous citizens of Atlanta
are preparing to carry a whiff of Christmas into
some unfortunate household where Christmas
rarely goes?

THE CONSTITUTION to-day is a sort of forerunner
of Christmas. We make no apology for the fact
that it is bigger and meatier than a two dollar
turkey.

It is generally conceded that Wiley Redding is
making his usual Christmas visit to Atlanta. Efforts
will be made to induce him to enter the lecture
field.

We feel authorized to state that the Hon. David
Davis will not put off his wedding another winter.
Red flannel is no competition.

LOUIS MICHEL says government is a disease. Miss
Louise alludes, of course, to a government managed
by republican reformers.

Quite a number of penitentiary superintendents
will hang up their stockings in the hope of getting
Dorsey or Brady.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

The Chinese legation is the largest in Wash-
ington.

FROM 1870 to 1882 the woman voters of Bos-
ton have decreased from 989 to 567.

MR. HOLMAN, the great congressional objec-
tor, even objects to any mention of his name in
connection with the speakership.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK and Joseph E. John-
son is the not impossible ticket for 1884, which the
Petersburg Index Appeal makes up.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, C. J. Guiteau, Jay
Gould, John Wilkes Booth and "No Kingdome!"
received votes in the New York gubernatorial elec-
tion.

The Boston Post is strong for Carlisle, and
says Mr. Carlisle is in line with the best sentiment
of progressive democracy, while Mr. Randall lags
behind.

The interest in prohibition seems to be fail-
ing off in Massachusetts. Last year eight cities
voted against license and twelve for it. This year
five voted against and sixteen for license.

The following note was handed to a young
man who was observed talking to a young lady for
an hour or more on the street in Rochester on Mon-
day: "It is cold, take the lady to a hotel, and be
seated."

The old soaker who wished he was a giraffe
so he could taste his drinks longer will now wish
he were an elephant. One of these animals taken
with a chili the other day in Indianapolis was treat-
ed to five gallons of whisky punch.

FOR TWO years past reports of a pirate ship
from Venezuela have been printed, she was run off
with by convicts and has since been cruising about
like one of Lafitte's ships. It is now announced
the government of the United States of Colombia
has captured her and turned her over to Venez-
uela.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

One of Mrs. Labouchere's trunks was stolen
from an express wagon as she was leaving for Eng-
land. It was one of six, of which one was valued
at \$10,000. It was recovered and was found to have
fourteen hairs in it.

"PRINCE HAL" GENET, the celebrated
Tweed register, started a great bar with a splurge
just after he got out of jail last spring and has been
forced to close.

A PULLMAN car porter says Governor Taber,
of Colorado, gives a dollar, Bonanza Mackey 50 cents,
Senator Jones \$5, Senator Fair \$1, and Dorsey, the
star router, a whole handful of silver when they
travel with him.

That French painter who has
the Americans is little, solid,
and has a massive head.

THE RICHMAN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

They are beginning to investigate thoroughly our
wonderful material and agricultural resources, to
develop them, and to in-
vestment. The

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THE IMPROVED GLOBE PLANTER,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GLOBE PLANTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
226 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE GLOBE PLANTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
226 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia.



An Iron Machine that will last a Lifetime—Drills Cotton, Corn, Peas and Fertilizers

In Use in every State that Plants Cotton.
Awarded highest certificate and the one hundred dollar Gold Medal by the International Cotton Exposition, Atlanta, 1881. Endorsed by "National Cotton Planters' Association" Little Rock, 1882. First Premium Arkansas State Fair, Little Rock, 1882. Send for Descriptive Catalogues and Prices.
000 decl—dlw sun&wtw

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments for to-day	170
8 shipments previously	79,182
Local consumption previously	1,287
Total	72,169
Stock on hand	23,578

NEW YORK, December 6—The Post cotton market report says: "Future deliveries opened 2 3/8-00 lower, lost over 3 3/4 1/0, fluctuated and closed barely steady 5 3/4-00 lower than yesterday with 2 3/8-00.

NEW YORK, December 16—Total visible supply of cotton for the week 784,329 bales, of which 2,192,242 lbs. are in the hands of the following:

bales is American, against 2,866 and 2,402, 94 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton at all interior towns 74,027 bales; receipts from plantations 250,167 bales; crop in sight 3,565,521.

LIVERPOOL, 15—Cotton—Cotton castles; middling uplands 15¢; middling Orleans 14 3/4¢; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,00; receipts 4,500; American 13.9; uplands low middling 14¢; December delivery 5 5/4-4, 5 5/4-4; December delivery 5 5/4-5, January and February delivery 5 3/4-4, 4 5/4-4. Foreign—Cotton—Cotton castles; middling uplands 15¢; middling Orleans 14 3/4¢; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,00; receipts 4,500; American 13.9; uplands low middling 14¢; December delivery 5 5/4-4, 5 5/4-4; December delivery 5 5/4-5, January and February delivery 5 3/4-4, 4 5/4-4. Foreign—Cotton—Cotton castles; middling uplands 15¢; middling Orleans 14 3/4¢; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,00; receipts 4,500; American 13.9; uplands low middling 14¢; December delivery 5 5/4-4, 5 5/4-4; December delivery 5 5/4-5, January and February delivery 5 3/4-4, 4 5/4-4.

CINCINNATI, December 16—Sugar strong; **hards** 55 1/4 @ 54 1/2; **New Orleans** 54 1/2 @ 54.

ATLANTA, December 16.—The market is steady for the various descriptions of hog product. At present it is heavily stocked with fresh meats.

BURY AND DELIVERY—March 6-84; March and April delivery 5-7¢; April and May delivery 5-9¢; May and June delivery 5-2¢; June and July delivery 6-6¢.

-NEW YORK, December 16-Cotton dull; middling uplands 6½¢; middling Orleans 7-9½¢; sale: 2.7 bales; net receipts 1,377; gross 9,850 consolidated.

CHICAGO, December 16-Port in fair demand but lower; \$7.00 c/b; \$16.90/\$17.00 December; \$17.00 bid January. Land in good demand but lower;

NEW YORK, December 16 (U.P.)—Cotton steady; middling 10½; low middling 9½; good ordinary 9¼; net 4.17½; bales gross 4,700; sales 351; stock 128,584; exports to Great Britain 8,636; to continent 3,250; to Japan 1,000.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16 (U.P.)—Cotton steady; middling 10½; low middling 9½; good ordinary 9¼; net 4.17½; bales gross 4,700; sales 351; stock 128,584; exports to Great Britain 8,636; to continent 3,250; to Japan 1,000.

BALTIMORE, December 16—Cotton quiet; middling 16½; low middling 15½; good ordinary 9. net receipts 10,787 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,365; coastwise 1,447.

CINCINNATI, December 16—Wool nominally at \$7.50, and weaker at 0.50-0.55 lb. per pound; steady; snowed 6½; clear rib 9. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 8½; clear rib 11; clear sides 11¼.

LOUISVILLE, December 16 Provisions dull

8-10 TON, December 16—Cotton steady; middling 10 1/4; low middling 10 1/4; good ordinary 9 3/4; ex-receipts 11. 77; sales: gross 2. 34; sales none. Stock 2,510.

WILMINGTON, December 16—Cotton firm; middling 9 15 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; good ordinary —; ex-receipts 15 1/2; sales: gross 1. 37; sales none. Stock 11,054; ex-receipts costwise 1.16.

and unchanged; pork new prime \$18.00. Bulk meats, shoulder 17. rib 16 1/2; ham sugar-cured 14 1/4. Lard steady; kettle 12; refined 12 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, December 16—Pork dull; \$7.00 cash and January. Bulk meats lower: shoulders 6 1/2; long clear and short rib 8.90; short clear 9.30. Bacon, nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16—Cotton quiet; middling 04; low middling 10 3/4; good ordinary 9 1/2; net receipts 1 bale; gross 30; stock 8,977; exports to Great Britain 1,660.

SAVANNAH, December 16—Cotton dull; middling 10 1/2; low middling 9 1/2; net receipts 6,228; gross 6,238; sales 2,900 stock.

ATLANTA, December 16 Market steady. Corn wharf, rectified, \$1.00@\$1.40; rye, rectified, \$1.10@ \$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium \$1.50@\$2.00; rum imported \$1.20@\$1.35; New England \$1.75@\$2.50; St. Louis \$4.00; Cognac brandy, 100% pure, \$42.50; rectified \$3.00@\$4.50; Cognac brandy, do.

1,599; exports coastwise 97,000 bushels; domestic \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$5.00@\$8.00; copper distilled corn whiskey, Georgia made, \$1.75; apple and peach brandy, 60¢; olive oil, 1.00; grape brandy \$1.00@\$1.20; port wine \$1.50@\$6.00, owing to quality; sherry \$1.00@\$6.00; catanba \$1.25@\$1.75; scuppernon \$1.00@\$1.25.

CINCINNATI, December 16—Whisky steady and

midnading 94; x and midnading 9%; good ordinary 94; net receipts 3,925 bales; gross 3,925; sale 500 stock 31.56; exports coastwise 757.

MEMPHIS, December 16—Cotton easier; midnading 93%; good midnading 95%; good ordinary 9 net receipts 4,712 bales; gross 4,337; shipments 3,239; sales 1,200 stock 88.792.

ST. LOUIS, December 16—Whisky steady at \$1.18.

ST. LOUIS, December 16—Whisky steady at \$1.18.

CHICAGO, December 16—Whisky steady at \$1.16.

Naval Stores

SAVANNAH, December 16—Rosin quiet; but in fair demand; sales 3,100 barrels; D \$140; E \$150; F \$155; G \$160; H \$170; K \$225; K 2 1/2 %; M \$90; N \$65; W \$200. Turpentine strong; 8900 lbs.; sales 200 barrels.

WILMINGTON, December 7—Spirits turpentine firm at 48; rosin steady; strained 1 3/4; good 1 strained

ST. LOUIS, December 16—Cotton weak; middling upland 26½¢; low mid 26½¢; good ordinary 27½¢; net receipts — gross 8,838 bales shipments 3,625; sales 27; contracts 37,565.

NEW YORK, December 16—Kosin dull at \$1.65 @ \$1.75; fair steady at \$1.50; erude turpentine steady at \$1.35 for cards; \$1.56 for yellow dip.

HARLETON, December 16—Spirits turpentine 45; rosin unchanged; strained to good strained \$2.40.

NEW YORK, December 16—Rosin dull at \$1.65 @ \$1.75; turpentine firm at \$2.

REVISIONS, CHANGES, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE
Atlanta, December 16, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.
Opaline. Highest. Lowest. Closing

JOHN S. KNOX,
General Agent for the Sterling and
LOCKWOOD COTTON GROWER,
offers these brands of approved

December.....	92%	91%	9%	HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS, at prices to compete with goods of same grade. dec12-dim
January.....	93%	91%	9%	
February.....	93%	93%	9%	

FERTILIZERS			
January.....	17 15%	17 02%	17 02%
February.....	17 15%	17 15%	17 15%
March.....	17 40%	17 40%	17 40%

GILSON		RAPID MONEY
BANKING		BANKING

	COTTER RICE CO.		FUTURES	
January	8 77½	8 77½	8 75	8 75
February	8 85	8 85	8 82½	8 82½

Flow, Grains and Meats.
 December 16.—Flow.—There is a quiet

CONSERVATIVE
SPECULATING
Weekly Statements, Monthly Dividends
\$1,000 Invested Pays over \$200 per month income.
Smaller investments also available. *Guaranteed.*

closed as follows: December at 9% January 22, February 9%, the local market firm at 11 1/2%, but the mills are not eager to buy at these prices. However, the outlook does not favor steel and higher prices are indicated from the indications in the west. The mills there are pretty well stocked up, and hence are not wanted everywhere. Circulars mailed to our address.

DIO. F. WOLFE & CO., Brokers,
114 & 116 Common St. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
nov12--6pm sun wed fri & 6pm am g

used for wheat. Corn—Very little old stock on market; new in fair request at 60¢, owing to weak demand. Meal—70¢. Lard—Seed (5¢; fed 50¢. Bran—5¢. Grits—85¢-94¢5.0.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Wheat easier common to choice spring wheat at 94¢-95¢5.0; common to fancy Minnesota 94¢5.0; patents 95¢-97¢; winter Minnesota 94¢5.0.

[illegible]

STOCKS
\$100
FLEMING & MERRIAN,
Commission Merchants

NY: York 90a51: cor: eastern 82a39: yearlings 82a35:
 27 LOU12, December 16: Fium: quiet; XXX 8:
 \$3 50: family 14 00a54 2: choice 14 50a54 5: fancy
 15 00a54 9: Wines: No 2 red fall: sold down from
 35 to 39 95: cash: 94 year: 95 to 94 54: January: No
 2: fall 89: 49 95: C. rd lower wit: slight: Dutch
 one: sold down from 45 to 45 15: cash: 45 to 44 5:
 44 50:

Club - where the saved means of making it, regular monthly fee from members. 10 of the 15, but no more than 15 in the **GRAIN, PROVISIONS & STOCKS** section.

LOUISVILLE, December 18 - Flour quiet and sale; extra family \$4.00 @ \$4.50; high grade \$6.00 @ \$6.50. A No. 1 \$1.50 @ \$1.75; good to choice \$2.00 @ \$2.50. Corn quiet. 2 white \$1.40 @ \$1.50; 2 mixed \$1.40 @ \$1.50.

new of
CINC

not be worth much in a quarter
it will be worth much in a quarter

